

Local showers and thunderstorms and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh shifting winds, with squalls. Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 68. Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

The Sun

AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

HAPPY BLENDING
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 500 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

HARDING WORKS TO UNITE EVERY G. O. P. ELEMENT

Will Confer With Leaders of All Factions in Outlining Campaign.

HE IS AGAINST EVASION

Acceptance Speech Will Put All Questions Squarely Before Public.

PLAIN STAND ON TREATY

Nominee Will Go on Monday to Some Resort to Lay Plans for Election.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Warren G. Harding (Ohio), Republican presidential nominee, will leave Washington Monday for the quiet of a resort where he will divide his time between some political conferences and work on his speech of acceptance. That document is to be made the chief one of the campaign, to be supplemented and elaborated by occasional speeches by the candidate. But the acceptance will be relied upon to place candidate and party squarely before the country in the proper light and attitude. Therefore the greatest political interest attaches to the acceptance utterance.

Where Senator Harding will go has not been announced. It had been expected he would go to his home at Marion, Ohio, but such a trip has been postponed, and it was said to-day that the choice of temporary residences has narrowed to perhaps four, two seaside and two mountain resorts. It is understood that the Senator wants to get as much rest and privacy as possible, while at the same time having conveniences at hand for conferences with party leaders who will defer access to him.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that all elements of the party will be taken into the councils and that the campaign is to be fully representative of them. Preliminary discussions, indeed, are already in progress.

The nominee held a long conversation to-day with Walter F. Brown of Toledo, one of the leaders of Ohio Progressives of 1912 and now a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate to succeed Senator Harding. Mr. Brown is enthusiastically for the nominee.

Guest at Dinner With Leaders.

Senator Harding dined last night in the home of Senator Lodge (Mass.), other guests being Senator Smoot (Utah), Senator Fall (N. M.) and Senator Brandegee (Conn.). It is known that foreign relations as concerning both Old World affairs and also Mexico were discussed and that Senator Harding was found to be in full accord with the views of Senator Fall, to whom the Senate has looked for expert advice on Mexico. It was observed to-day that some interpretative discussion of the plank on the treaty and League of Nations might be expected from the candidate that will make the Republican position perfectly plain and that, it is believed, will make it much less dominating issue in the campaign than some authorities have expected.

Senator Harding ventured the opinion that the campaign would have as its foremost issue the proposal to return to an American Government on relations of line, with cooperation retained between the legislative and executive branches of the Government, for that, he insisted, is absolutely necessary to handle either the great domestic problem of labor industry, high cost of living, or foreign affairs, in which the executive and the legislative departments are made jointly responsible. Among the domestic questions that of relative increased agricultural production is placed well toward the top, for the pressure on American farms is recognized as constituting now a problem wider than merely a domestic one. Far-sighted leaders are urging that the country is at the point where it must determine by its policy toward agriculture whether it is frankly to become an industrial country, presently dependent on imports for a part of the food supply, or whether agriculture shall receive such systematic encouragement as will keep it in its important position it has held in the past. Senator Harding's supporters are determined that there must be a declaration of policy supported by vigorous legislative measures that will place agriculture where it has ranked heretofore.

Senator Harding was asked to-day how prominent an issue he expected the treaty and League of Nations would be in the campaign and what basis there was for reports that this would be the foremost topic considered in his acceptance speech.

"I have the feeling," he replied, "that public opinion makes the paramount issue in the campaign and not the campaign manager. That at least has been my observation."

Senator Harding announced that he had forwarded to Harvey C. Smith, Secretary of State for Ohio, his formal withdrawal from candidacy for reelection to the Senate. Asked whether he would take any part in the campaign for the nomination of the Republican ticket, he declared that he certainly would not. "I am further removed from the attitude," he said.

Bastinado Is Planned for Male Profiteers

BUDAPEST, June 16.—Minister of Justice Ferdinandy introduced a bill in the National Assembly to-day providing punishment of up to 25 strokes on the soles of the feet of male profiteers. The bill provides that the law shall be effective for only one year.

LENROOT GAINS ON LA FOLLETTE

Senator Threatens to Break Grip of 'Fighting Bob' in November Election.

LEADERS WATCH FIGHT

Slander Spread by Radicals to Aid 'Boss' Has Contrary Effect on Voters.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The fight between Senators Irvine L. Lenroot and Robert M. La Follette for control of the State of Wisconsin is beginning to command close attention on the part of Republican leaders here. Although both Senators are referred to as Republicans in the Congressional Directory, Senator La Follette has issued the flat that Lenroot must be beaten because he is not liberal enough, and the State, according to reports reaching here, is entering on one of the most spectacular campaigns in its history.

Naturally the Republican Senators have taken the Lenroot side of the struggle and are preparing to take off their coats for him to beat La Follette control. From reports brought here by Senators who heard of the situation, they attended the Chicago convention the beginning of the end of La Follette's hold in the State is in sight.

For twenty years La Follette has held the State almost in the hollow of his hand. He has been elected three times to the Senate and twice has dictated the selection of his colleague. But at last it is said the supremacy of "Fighting Bob" is threatened, for hitherto he always has been able to count on the support of the same faction in the State which is backing Lenroot in his present fight.

But with La Follette's challenge to Lenroot's election there came rumors of discontent among his erstwhile supporters. James Thompson of La Crosse is the La Follette candidate, and it is said that he has been responsible for a "good" propaganda charging Lenroot with ultra-conservatism that is mysteriously traveling over the State, solely for the purpose of injuring Lenroot's candidacy. It was said to be a little secret all Wisconsin's own.

Unfortunately the secret slipped over the boundaries and reached Chicago about the time the houses which had accompanied the State's vote for La Follette were being dismantled in the Coliseum. The reaction created by the canard was immediate. It is said that before Lenroot left Chicago he was besieged by liberals, conservatives and radicals alike for opportunities to enter the primary campaign and speak in behalf of Lenroot, whom they regarded as the American candidate in contrast to his opponent, Thompson, who is regarded as representing much the same following as that which lauds Victor Berger.

Senator Brandegee (Conn.), Gifford Pinchot (Pa.) and James R. Garfield (Ohio). It is said these offers have been thrown into the Thompson following and at the same time have crystallized much of the former La Follette support into a solid mass for Lenroot and against Thompson.

BRITAIN OUT OF ANY U. S.-JAPAN DISPUTE

Viccount Kato Tells of Article in 1911 Alliance Pact.

TOKYO, June 16.—Japan inserted an article in the Anglo-Japanese alliance pact of 1911 to remove the risk of England becoming involved in any dispute between the United States and Japan, and was declared to-day by Viscount Kato, former Foreign Minister, in an interview with the Associated Press, that the article was intended to prevent the United States from being drawn into a dispute between the United States and Japan.

The article in question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1911 follows:

"Article IV.—Should either of the high contracting parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall impose upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force."

Announcement was made a few days ago by the Daily Mail that the British were about to evacuate Batum. The safety of the 2,000 British soldiers there was declared to be endangered by the recent overthrow of the Azerbaijan Government and the seizure of Baku by the Bolsheviks. The recent treaty between Georgia and Soviet Russia recognized Georgia's right to Batum.

DRYS RENOUNCE COX CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENT

Anti-Saloon League Attorney Points to Record of Ohio Governor.

APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS

Prohibition Enforcement Plank Will Be Presented to Convention.

BRYAN TO LEAD FIGHT

Nebraskan Will Act as 'Body Guard' for a Strong Dry Resolution.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The candidacy of Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio for the Democratic Presidential nomination, which got a flying start with the election of Senator Harding as the Republican standard-bearer, today became the target of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In a statement issued by Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney for the organization, Gov. Cox was branded as wet and therefore a "menace to law and order" because of the existence of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law.

The blacklisting of Gov. Cox by the Anti-Saloon League demonstrated conclusively, if any such demonstration has been needed up to date, the bitterness that will be developed at the Democratic convention. Far overshadowing everything else, Democrats here admit, will be the fight on the prohibition issue. The League of Nations question is more or less technical, but the matter of wet and dry to most of the delegates is a personal affair.

The attitude of William J. Bryan is, of course, reflected by the Anti-Saloon League statement. Mr. Bryan has been, and may even now be, in the employ of the organization. In fact, Mr. Wheeler mentioned Mr. Bryan in the statement declaring Mr. Bryan would be the bodyguard for whatever prohibition plank is brought before the convention.

Big Job for Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's fight on Gov. Cox will draw an issue between himself and certain of the most influential followers of President Wilson, to whom Gov. Cox is acceptable as a candidate. It means, too, that Mr. Bryan will have a very fair sized job on his hands, for he has undertaken, too, to fight Gov. Edwards of New Jersey, who has been waving the red flag in front of the Nebraska case for some weeks.

The Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations, so far as I know, will ask the Democratic convention at San Francisco to adopt the same plank that was presented at Chicago, said Mr. Wheeler.

"We declare for the effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and laws enacted pursuant thereto as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States. We never admit any political party to the resolutions committee at San Francisco. The friends of law enforcement will present a solid front against Gov. Cox. He is the last hope of the wets in their programs for nullification."

Specific Counts Against Cox.

"He championed the license law of Ohio under which he had the appointing power of license boards to build a strong political wet machine. He encouraged lawlessness in Ohio by refusing to aid the friends of law and order after the State had twice adopted a State constitutional provision for referendum vote. His declaration for a light wine and beer amendment, which is a nullification measure, will alienate not only the drys but the friends of law and order. The experience in the State and now the Supreme Court decision of the United States prove conclusively that a beer and wine amendment hamstrings law enforcement and would destroy the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment. As Mr. Bryan said, 'Gov. Cox's record is as malodorous as Gov. Edwards', and extends over a longer period. He has never lifted his hand or used his voice for the adoption or enforcement of laws prohibiting the beverage liquor traffic. When the wets held up the law enforcement code for Ohio by a referendum he gave them encouragement. When the wets by an illegal referendum attempted to nullify the vote of the Legislature on ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, he tried to adopt a 75 per cent. beer amendment to the State constitution by a State vote and failed he was their attorney."

Snow Flurries in Omaha End Eight Days of Heat

OMAHA, June 16.—Flurries of snow to-day, melting before they reached the ground, ended a heat wave which had extended for eight days. The temperature dropped 22 degrees.

STORM BREAKS HEAT; KILLS ONE

Wind and Rain Leave Trail of Wreckage in Towns Along Shrewsbury River.

MAN DROWNED IN SOUND

Perth Amboy and Tottenville Hard Hit—Many Buildings, Electric Light Poles Down.

Out of a lowering and humid sky, under which the city's millions sweltered all yesterday, there swept at dusk a terrific windstorm. It gave momentary relief to the few corners of the city it touched, but in its trail were wreckage and the loss of at least one life.

Starting somewhere down the Jersey coast the wind and rain assumed tornado-like violence over Red Bank and other towns along the Shrewsbury River. Trees were ripped up, roofs loosened, and in some places windows were torn from their casings. The damage was most severe in Perth Amboy and across at Tottenville, on the Staten Island shore, which was put in darkness by the uprooting of electric poles. From there the wind swept up Kill von Kull and the west shore of Staten Island. The storm seemed then to head up the Hudson valley, and its passing brought a welcome breeze to parts of Manhattan just before 7 o'clock.

Wilbur Gray, 22, of 590 Ellsworth avenue, Tottenville, was in the Staten Island Sound, with his brother, Archie, in the powerboat Kra. The wind so agitated the water that he feared the craft was about to be capsized and was drowned when he dived overboard to avoid being carried under with the boat. His body was not recovered.

A vivid electrical display accompanied the storm as it passed for about ten minutes over Red Bank. Trees and poles were blown down there, and in Fairhaven and Oceanic, further along the Shrewsbury, windows were lifted, frames, and all, from the sides of houses.

The roof of the Lehigh Valley power-house in Perth Amboy was torn off and the building's five smokestacks were blown to the ground. Telephone communication was crippled. A dozen frame buildings were wrecked in Perth Amboy, and the West End Hotel was almost demolished. In Staten Island Sound and Princess Bay, motor boats and barges were torn from their anchorages and sent drifting. Streets and cellars in Tottenville, Richmond Valley and nearby settlements were flooded by the downpour, and many residents had to remain indoors until police and firemen cleared away the wreckage from in front of their homes.

The city's highest temperature, as registered officially at the Weather Bureau, on top of the Whitehall Building, was 79, at 4 P. M., but to sufferers on the streets it seemed much higher. This was the peak of precipitation and there were unsatisfactory dribs and drabs of rain. Several prostrations were reported, and Martin Marcovitch was killed by a four-story fall from the kitchen of his home, due to the heat.

Thunder showers may bring relief to-day, the forecasters say. For several hours on telegraphic reports of baseball and racing results were received in New York over the Western Union or the Postal Telegraph lines. Both companies reported that night, however, that their facilities were only impaired temporarily, and that lines were open again to all connections.

The chief cause of trouble, according to wire chiefs, was electrical disturbances that blew out fuses at many stations over practically all the Eastern States, the storm creating havoc as it moved along and crippling stations successively, though not all at the same time. It took several hours to reestablish communications throughout this area. Sections of Ohio and Harrisburg, Pa., were the most seriously affected, but the damage was reported repaired last night.

SHIP RUNS FIUME BLOCKADE.

British Tanker Lands Oil Cargo for D'Annunzio.

Fiume, June 16.—A British tank steamship ran the blockade of the Adriatic coast and landed a cargo of oil for Gabriele D'Annunzio, the insurgent leader here.

PARIS BELIEVES PERSIA IS PREY TO BOLSHEVISM

Denounces Sacrifice of French Interests in Near East to British.

CITES NATION'S PLIGHT

Says Clemenceau Trusted Lloyd George Too Much as to Mosul.

MESOPOTAMIA OIL LOST

English Get First Choice of Lands Historically Under French Care.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, June 16.—Persia is rapidly going over to Bolshevism, according to French advisers. Six British Generals are reported to have gathered at Teheran to study the military situation, while the French, with their interest concentrated in Syria, are remaining absolutely aloof. The outstanding feature of the situation here is the utter lack of sympathy with the British fight from Persia, as marked by the resumption of the newspaper campaign declaring that in the whole Near Eastern situation French interest has been sacrificed to British advantage.

Provost Delaunay, Deputy from the Department of the Charente Inferieure, in the Eclair, ascribes this to the French failure earlier to adopt a definite policy in the Orient and suggests that the additional delay granted the Turks to study the treaty gives an opportunity for France to decide how best to conserve her traditional national interests.

"England has substituted herself for us, if not with our consent, at least by our negligence, in nearly all of the domain heretofore recognized as the French sphere," he says. The League of Nations is a beautiful dream which will be realized perhaps some day by other methods, but is only the theme of academic dissertations, and allied solidarity is being effaced every day by the expansion, more and more intense, of individual national interests.

"For having obeyed the rule of solidarity longer than the other Allies France finds herself assuming in the Orient, Russia and Belgium, the most thankless role. At the price of allied security she gathers not only the hate of vanquished peoples but the distrust of nations."

No less striking is the Oeuvre's chart showing the territories sacrificed to Great Britain by Clemenceau, especially the Mesopotamian oil lands of the Mosul district, and the Oeuvre urges the strictest investigation into just what the League of Nations has accomplished. It obtained that caused the abandonment of the agreement of 1915, which conceived for France large zones of military protection and economic control.

Louis Huchou in the Motin coins a new word, "Mosulism," which is interpreted as "a form of exterior politics which gives more than it receives, which renounces real rights to avoid imaginary dangers and which, without acquiring necessary guarantees in Europe, sacrifices the traditional Near Eastern interests."

Mr. Barthou blames Lloyd George's policy more than Clemenceau's willingness to accept any point at all while it is necessary to maintain Anglo-French friendships, there is no reason for submitting to the British taking first choice in territories which France has won by her own arms. The League of Nations, during the war, Lloyd George's political enemies frequently attacked his policy of extending the British sphere to the Mosul district.

LEAGUE POSTPONES ANSWER TO PERSIA

Resolves to Await Result of Her Appeal to Soviet.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. MOSCOW, June 16.—With three plous wishes the Council of the League of Nations adjourned to-day, with its fingers unburned by the Russian conflagration. The council resolved to await the result of the direct negotiations which should be essentially under French jurisdiction. During the war Lloyd George's political enemies frequently attacked his policy of extending the British sphere to the Mosul district.

STUDENT SLAIN BY ANOTHER IN WHISKEY ROW

Dartmouth Senior Shot Through Heart by Junior Who Lost Quart Bottle.

CLAIMS SELF-DEFENCE

Henry E. Maroney of West Medford Victim of Fraternity House Tragedy.

SLAYER SEIZED IN TRAIN

Robert T. Meads, the Prisoner, Involved in Fatal Shooting Once Before.

HANOVER, N. H., June 16.—A student quarrel over whiskey early to-day resulted in the killing of Henry E. Maroney of Medford, Mass., a senior at Dartmouth College, and the arrest of Robert T. Meads of La Grange, Ill., a junior, charged with his murder.

Meads fled after the shooting, which occurred at Maroney's rooms in the Theta Delta Chi fraternity house. While a posse of students was searching for him he walked twelve miles to Mascoma station and boarded a train for Boston. He was captured on the train by High Sheriff Claude M. Murray, who took from him an automatic pistol and obtained a confession in which Meads said he fired in self defence.

Eye Witness's Story of Killing.

The story told to County Solicitor John H. Newton by Harold W. Whitaker of Somerville, Mass., Maroney's roommate, was regarded as the most direct account of what happened. Whitaker and Maroney went to Meads's room in North Massachusetts Hall to purchase a quart of whiskey, he said. They offered him \$8. Finally he agreed to sell a pint for that price and had gone to get it, Whitaker said, when Maroney picked up a partly filled quart bottle, passed it to Whitaker and told him to take it away.

Whittaker jumped from the window to the ground twelve feet below, and Maroney followed Meads fired three shots after them. Neither of the men was hurt and they thought it was an attempt to frighten them. Maroney and Whitaker then went to their rooms at the fraternity house and prepared to go to bed. They had not touched the liquor, he said.

Soon after Meads entered their rooms, Maroney was in the bathroom. Meads sat down at Maroney's desk. When Maroney came out of the bathroom, according to Whitaker's story, he approached Meads. Meads reached across his desk, pressed his pistol against Maroney's side and fired. No word was exchanged between the men, Whitaker said. Maroney died almost instantly, shot through the heart.

Meads ordered Whitaker, the latter told the officials, to "get out of here or I'll do the same to you." As Whitaker started to leave by one door Meads backed out of another, covering his retreat with his pistol. Two other students, James C. Chittenden of Bangor, Me., and Clifford P. Hart of Brooklyn, N. Y., roused by the shot, rushed out of their rooms, but not in time to catch Meads.

Meads in Fatal Shooting Before. In his flight Meads was joined by Erwin T. Weis of Hull, Alabama, who when questioned later, said he knew there had been a shooting, but did not know the nature of it, and sought only to aid his classmate in what he thought was a trivial scrape. They walked to Mascoma, where Meads boarded a Boston-bound train. Weis returned to Hanover and was detained for a time, but was released later.

Sheriff Murray boarded the train at Canaan, having received a telegram to be on the watch for the fugitive. When he accosted Meads the latter admitted his identity.

Both Maroney and Meads were Ensigns in the navy during the war. Maroney was in the transport service and Meads as a flyer at Pensacola. Maroney was president of the Dartmouth Dramatic Society and played college. He was suspended last year because of a drinking row, but was allowed to return on a pledge that he would abstain from liquor until he was graduated.

Meads was involved in a fatal shooting of a fellow freshman named Arnold during his first year at college, a shot being discharged while they were examining it. Before his death Arnold made a signed statement that it was an accident.

DRANK HOME BREW—PUNISHMENT ENOUGH

Victim Almost Died, Judge Lands Lets Him Off.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, June 16.—Gust Winterstrom of Chicago made two errors—first by manufacturing illicit whiskey and second by drinking it. He was arraigned before Federal Judge Landis to-day. "Seven or eight days," asked the court. "Yes, sir," replied Winterstrom. "What did you make it of?" "Raisins and sugar." "How long did it take?" "Seven or eight days." "Drink it right away?" "Yes." The Judge considered a moment, then asked: "Did it take hold?" Winterstrom made a gesture of continued agony and disgust as he exclaimed: "Punishment sufficient," pronounced the court; "defendant discharged."

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE The greatest blood purifier—Mr. Drug—Ad.

Lights Out at Wedding; Her Garb Shocks Priest

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—A wedding ceremony in St. Louis Cathedral was postponed several hours to-day because the officiating priest, Father Antoine of the Order of Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, declared the bride was immodestly attired and violated a recent order of Archbishop Shaw of the Diocese of New Orleans, relative to wearing apparel.

The priest declared the bride appeared to him "so shocking that he had the sexton put out the lights so that she might retire and properly clothe herself." Although he declined to divulge the name of the bride, he declared she "wanted to fly in society style" as her wedding much to her disgrace.

ELWELL'S LIFE CLOUDS SEARCH

Investigators Uncover a Maze of Suspects but No Corresponding Clues.

WIDOW GIVES HELP

Taxicab Driver Complicates Issue With New Story Denied by Lewisohn Counsel.

As detectives came and went all day yesterday from the somewhat discolored grey private house at 244 West Seventieth street, in which Joseph Elwell met his death, it became increasingly apparent that the search for his slayer was greatly handicapped by Elwell's own life.

There are many men and women, in New York and out of it, who to their own way of thinking might have had good reason to shoot the bridge walt expert and Broadway habitué. As a result the detectives and John Joyce, Assistant District Attorney, who made their headquarters in the murdered man's house, had an embarrassing wealth of suspects, but unfortunately very little concrete proof against any of them. Every detective who went forth to clear up some part of Elwell's life came back with names of new persons who, the detectives reported, thought they had plenty of motive for the crime.

Taxicab Driver Questioned.

Mr. Joyce said that Philip Bender, a taxicab driver, of 164 West Sixty-fourth street had been questioned and had said that he had taken a party, which is believed by Mr. Joyce to have been the Lewisohn party, from the Midway Hotel early Friday morning to an address in the East Sixties. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn is in East Sixty-third street. The taxicab driver insisted that there were only two men and one woman in the cab.

On the other hand Mr. and Mrs. Lewisohn, Viola Kraus, Mrs. Lewisohn's sister, recently divorced from Victor von Schlegel, and Cecilia Figueras, have stated to District Attorney Joyce that all four rode together to the Lewisohn house, where Mr. and Mrs. Lewisohn and Miss Kraus got out and Mr. Figueras reentered the taxicab and drove to the Ritz-Carlton. Bender agreed that he was willing to bet his taxicab that only two men and one woman entered it on Forty-second street. All agree Elwell left them when the cab was called. In this connection Lyle Fox, attorney for the Lewisohns, made the following statement:

"I understand that the chauffeur who took the Lewisohn party home from the Midway Hotel on Thursday night has been found, and that he says he took two women and one man instead of two women and two men to the Lewisohn home. As a matter of fact he took Mr. and Mrs. Lewisohn, Miss Kraus and Mr. Figueras. Four in all. Mr. Figueras, after leaving the taxicab to go to his home, took the taxi back to the Ritz, where he lives.

There is no mistake as to the mistake. There is not any cannot be the slightest doubt as to the number of persons who rode up in the taxi."

Mrs. Elwell Assails Search.

Among those who went to the Elwell house on West Seventieth street yesterday to tell Mr. Joyce what they could to help clear up the murder was Mrs. Elwell, widow of the murdered man, who had been living apart from him. Clothed in black, with a thick crepe veil shrouding her face, Mrs. Elwell drove up to the house in a taxi, accompanied by a woman, said to her cousin. She entered the house about 4:30 in the afternoon and remained for an hour. She was questioned in the dining room on the second floor. Her husband was found to death in the reception room on the first floor. During her stay Mr. Figueras came to the house in response to a request of Mr. Joyce. Excusing himself, Mr. Joyce left Mrs. Elwell to talk to Mr. Figueras.

The young man assured Mr. Joyce that four persons had occupied the taxicab, and expressed eagerness to see the chauffeur, who says there were three. The two men will be brought together and questioned to-day. Mr. Figueras left after a short stay.

As Mrs. Elwell knew nothing of her husband's life during the last five years she did not furnish the authorities with anything in the shape of a clue to the murderer. She did say, however, that only three weeks ago Elwell wrote to her himself asking that she go to California and procure a divorce from him. He promised that she would receive \$350 a month. Mr. Joyce said, instead of the \$200 he was then paying her. She had taken no action in the matter, although they had entered into correspondence on the subject. It was stated.

A new woman in the case bobbed into view yesterday. This was the wife of a young army officer. Her husband is

Continued on Second Page.

LINGERIE OWNER CENTRAL FIGURE IN ELWELL CASE

Housekeeper Admits Attempt to Protect Identity of Woman.

HAD HIDDEN CLOTHES

Bathing Suit Photograph Believed to Be That of Mysterious Intimate.

CALLED AT HOUSE FRIDAY

Inquiry Develops That Elwell Had Been Restless for Days Before Tragedy.

Despite numerous clues pointing in different directions the mysterious lady of lingerie, bits of whose apparel have been discovered in the residence of Joseph B. Elwell, became the central figure last night in the search for the whist expert and turfman's slayer. She is said to be the same young woman whose photograph, in a one-piece bathing costume, was kept by Elwell upon the dresser in his bedroom. The importance of her part in the case is based upon the theory that the slayer may have been a man who was jealous of Elwell's association with her.

With crimson countenance, Mrs. Marie Larsen, housekeeper for Elwell, admitted yesterday evening in the office of John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, that she had endeavored to conceal from the detectives this woman's connection with the case by hiding her belongings from them.

She said this woman had made it a practice to keep a breakfast cap, slippers, kimono and a few articles of lingerie in the Elwell house and that she was the woman with whom he lunched in the house two weeks before he was slain. With tears dimming her eyes Mrs. Larsen made two other statements to Mr. Dooling which no amount of previous questioning by detectives or other officials had been able to draw from her. She said that the woman whom she understood to be the owner of the lingerie and a young woman who had visited Elwell's house last Friday within a few hours after the commission of the crime were the one person.

Second Girl Involved.

She also complicated matters to a certain extent by stating that on the Tuesday preceding the tragedy another girl, whose name she did not know but who was short and somewhat stout and who wore a gray dress trimmed with fur, had called upon Elwell and had lunched with him between 1 and 2 P